WASHINGTON.

Senatorial Debate on the Recognition of Louisiana.

Reorganization of the New York Appraisers' Office.

Judge Taney Exhumed and Abused by Radical Senators.

LEE'S SOLDIERS INVADING WASHINGTON.

An Army of Contrabands Recruited in Georgia,

Ac.,

WASHINGTON, Fob. 23, 1855.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE. Advices from France show that the reported cession of benera is without foundation, and indicate that the relations between France and the United States are not likely to underso are visited. to undergo any disturbances.

THE REBEL PIRATE RAM OLINDE. The government has reliable advices to-day that the pirate ram Olinde, which has been the subject of so much speculation, had put into Corunna for repairs, which, there is reason to believe, she will not be allowed to receive, and without which she will not be dangerous to any nation or port on this side of the Atlantic coast. THE EVACUATION OF MOBILE.

who have been engaged in the cotton trade in the Guif States arrived here yesterday from Mobile. They State that the evacuation of Mobile was commenced on there has been removed further north. When they left a large force under General Granger was moving on the by the rebels, and the only difficulty in the way of the Beet taking possession of the city are the torpedoes and obstructions in the channels, which are being removed as rapidly as possible.

The consideration of the Loan bill was postponed to-ay until next Monday. This is done probably in order to afford the new Secretary of the Treasury an opporsunity to make such suggestions as he may think n

The nomination of Mr. Hugh McCulloch was not se to the Sonate to-day, as was expected. The reason for Considerable experience in financial operations in New York city, and was the projector of the New York Fourth al Bank, which is the largest one originally ored, having a paid-in capital of five millions of dellars ads of the national banks then organized:-

OFFICE OF THE COMPTIOLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1863.

Bear constantly in mind, sithough the loyal States appear superficially to be in a prosperous condition, that such is not the fact. That while the government is engaged in the suppression of a rebellion of unexampled sercences and magnitude, and is constantly draining the country of its laboring and producing population, and diverting its mechanical industry from works of permanent alue to the construction of implements of warfare, while cities are crowded and the country is to the same extent depisted, and weste and extravagance prevail as they are the properties of the little States. The nation

be render necessary.

Ecop these facts constantly in mind, and manage the starts of your respective banks with a perfect consciousment that the apparent prosperity of the country will be groved to be unreal when the war is closed, if not before; and be prepared, by careful management of the trust committed to you, to help save the nation from a financial follapse, instead of lending your influence to make it more certain and more severe.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller.

THE BANKRUPT BILL. The following brief has been prepared by Hon. The

Jenekas in reply to the petitions to the Senate asking e postponement of the Bankrupt law until after the nation of the rebellion :-United States House of Representatives, Washington, Feb. 16, 1865.

A memorial has been presented to the Senate of the

Onited States requesting postponement of action upon the Bankruptcy bill now pending before that body. The principal reason urged is that the rights of the oreditors of pursons residing in the States in rebedien will be fueriously prajudiced," and that it would be inexpedient to cause the bill to become a law "before Northern creditors can come in centact with their debtors, or can take personal meas res to collect their dues."

It is also urged by some memorialists that "the general interests of the country and its permanent prosperity will be best promoted by leaving the adjustment and collection of debts to negotiation between ereditors and debtors, and to the ordinary methods of the law, until the relations between the rebellious States and the loyal States and lawe been so settled and re-established as to admit wise and discriminating legislation on this impor-

admit wise and discriminating legislation on this important subject."

After a careful and thorough study of the laws regulating the collection of debts in all the Stat's I cannot resist the conclusion that your signature to the memorial was given under a misapprohension.

Most of the debts due upon simple contract in the states new is rebellion are now discharged by the statutes of limitation in those States. If peace should be re-established, and the courts of those States should be open for the collection of debts, every debtor could plead the statute of limitations is bar of every action.

The following abstract states the time of limitation of action on simple contract in these States:—
Virginia, five (5) years; on store accounts, two (2) years. South Carolina, three (3) years.

Georgia, four (4) years; on open account.

Mississippi, four (4) years.

Fords, five (5) years.

Louisianna, five (5) years; on open account, three (3) years.

Louisianna, five (5) years.

Louisianna, five (5) years; on open accounts, three (8) years.

Texas, four (4) years; on open accounts, two (2) years, each item being barred after two (2) years.

The better opinion among lawyers seems to be that Congress has no power over these statutes of limitations, of at least that the State courts will decide that Congress has no such power. But there is no difference of opinion, so far as I have inquired, upon the point that Congress has power to provide for the distribution of every bankrupt's estate by a general bankrupt law, and to refuse a discharge to one insolvent debtor unless he gurrenders all his estate for such equal distribution, and thus by a uniform system of bankrupty practically over-ride these arbitrary statutes.

If Judges are honest, and creditors vigilant, no rogue or rebel can procure a discharge under the proposed law.

ME REGIMENTS OF CONTRABANDS ENLISTED IN

It is said that ten regiments have been recruited from mong the contrabands who joined Sherman in his re-tent March through Georgia, and further large additions are expected to this force from his present campaign,

SESRMAN'S OFFICERS TO REPORT AT HILTON BEAD. All commissioned officers who are en route to join General Sherman's army, are ordered to report to Briga-

ELECTENANT CUSHING AMONG THE CONGRESSIEN. maval hero, was on the floor of the House this afternoon,

Lee's army is evidently making a combined movement Washington. One hundred and seventy of them

sook the oath of allegiance this morning, and one hun-dred and ninety-nine arrived this evening from the

As the exchange of privosers is now proceeding very rapidly, and all now is Seethern prisons will son to released, the Paymenter General has issued an sier suspending payments to the families of prisoners war. This is done to prevent the liability of double syments in sciding with the returned prisoners.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. Someral Saxton has been appointed superintendent of he recruiting service, and Bowel Prigadier General Lit-

nt of the Social,

overostion to a sust of jupos taxet.

be usual published to reduce the base of its late thier
the pancy is the Supreme Court room more with
the opposition is the regard, Middle Summer, Hale and
tion visionals oppose it, upon the ground that he is re-

onsible for the present rebellion on account of the Dred out decision. There is a prospect of the defeat of the

The arrangements already made for the in ball indicate that the managers design it shall surpass any previous bail of that character over given in Wash-

PASSAGE OF THE MILL ESTABLISHING A UNITED STATES DISTRICT GOURT IN BROOKLYN.

The bill establishing a United States District Court in Brooklyn, and dividing the Southern Judicial district of New York has passed both houses. This measure, it is believed, carries with it the erection of suitable build-lags for the court, post office and internal revenue offices n Brooklyn-adding greatly to the attractions of that

Charles C. Noti, of New York, has been confirmed by the Senate as one of the Judges of the United States Court of Claims, in the place of Mr. Hughes, resigned.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Mr. Willey, (rep.) of W. Va., from the Committee Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the petition of chap-lains and other officers of the navy for increased com-

Mr. Foot, (rep.) of Vs., from the Committee en Public Lands, reported adversaly on a bill to extend the Homestead act to settlers on lands reserved for railroad grants, and on a large number of other bills.

COMMITTEE ON BANKS AND CURRENCY.

Mr. Foot offered an amendment to the rules of the Senate to add to the standing committees a committee of seven on banks and currency, which was laid over until to-morrow.

INTERNATIONAL REHISTIONS OF NORWAY AND FORTUGAL.

Mr. SCHANER, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, offered a resolution instructing the President to issue a proclamation informing the people of the United States respecting the international exhibitions to be held in Norway and Portugal during the coming season, and inviting them to participate in them.

The resolution was objected to by Mr. TRUMBULL, and lies over.

The resolution was objected to by Mr. TRUMBULL, and ties over.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the House joint resolutions relating to officers' servants.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., desired to call up the joint resolution from the Judiciary Committee recognizing the State government of Louisiana.

Mr. Sunnar hoped the Senate would proceed to the Consideration of the Railroad bill, upon which Mr. Nye was speaking when the Senate adjourned yesterday.

Mr. TRUMBULL called attention to the importance of the Louisiana question.

Mr. CTANDLUR, (rep.) of Mich., said if the subject of admitting Louisiana was of so much importance, it was

Mr. Changles, (rop.) of Mich., said if the subject of admitting Louisians was of so much importance, it was strenge that Mr. Trumbull should have kept it in his committee so long. He could have introduced it at any time within the past two months.

Mr. Powsil, (opp.) of Ky., offered a resolution calling on the President for a copy of General Order No. 73, issued by General Banks at New Orleans, February 26, 1884.

1864.
Mr. Summen understood that this was the order under which the election was held in Louisians.
Mr. Pownil said it was; but General Banks had not referred to it in his letter on the Louisiana question, since published.

Mr. Pownit said it was, but General Banks had not referred to it in his letter on the Louisiana question, since published.

Mr. Powell's resolution was then passed.

THE PERSENT RAILROAD MONOPOLY.

Pending a discussion on taking up the Louisiana question the morning hour expired, and the Chair decided that the bill in relation to railroads, entitled "An act to regulate commerce between the several States," was before the Senate.

On this question Mr. Nys. (rep.) of Novada, resumed the floor, and was followed by Mr. Morrill.

Mr. TRUNDILL asked Mr. Morrill to give way for the resolution relating to the Louisiana question.

Mr. CHANDLER hoped the Senate would continue the consideration of the railroad bill. It was certain that no vote would be taken on the Louisiana question before the 6th of March. It would lead to a protracted debate.

Mr. Sunker coincided with the views of Mr. Chandler, and hoped the Senate would either pass or defeat the bill now before it. There were two ways of killings bill—one by voting it down, and the other by postpaning it from time to time, as was now being done with the Railroad bill.

Mr. SAUSERURY, (opp.) of Del., said that, believing in the doctrine of State rights, he could never vote for the bill under discussion. He would like, however, to know whether strong monopolies were to control the legislation of Congress, as he had reason to believe was the fact. He would not vote for the bill under any circumstances. And yet he would just as lief as not that it should pass. He would like to know whether there was not a bargain somewhere—whether the great democratic party had not been sold out to the Camden and Amboy Railroad, He was apprehensive that there was corruption most damning in the whole thing.

Mr. TRUNDIL dwelt upon the importance of deciding the Louisiana question as a speedily as possible, as it involved the rights of a great many leyal citizens to be represented in Congress.

Mr. Handler, (opp.) of Wis, spoke of the importance of settling the Louisiana question, so as to

ance of the Louisiana question.

Mr. Sumker protested, in the name of liberty and of
the constitution, against the statement made by Mr.
Dochttle that it would take twenty-seven States to ratify the amendment. It would take nineteen States to do
it. He hoped Mr. Dochttle would not again array himself against the side of freedom.

Mr. Dochttle replied to the charge of Mr. Sumner
by arraigning him for having impeded the passage of
the constitutional amendment last winter, whon he
(Mr. Sumner) said it was unnecessary to pass such an
amendment.

(Mr. Sunner) said it was unnecessary to pass such as amendment.

Mr. Sunner called attention to the fact that as early as February, 1864, he introduced a proposition to abolish slavery by constitutional amendment.

Mr. Howard, (rep.) of Mich., said there were twenty-four loyal States in the Union, including Delaware, Now Jersey, and Kentucky and Nevada, and there were eleven disloyal States. If the theory prevailed that it would take twenty-seven States to radify the amendment, the single-tate of Louisiana would not bring about the result; for, omitting Kantucky, New Jersey and Delaware, it would only have twenty-two States then that would ratify it.

sult; for, omitting R shutes, two States then that would it would only have twenty-two States then that would ratify it.

The question of postponing the Railroad bill to take up the Louisians question was then decided in the affirmative by the following vote:—

Year—Mesers. Brown, Carille, Collamer, Dixon, Doelittle, Fisher, Grimes, Hale, Liarian, Harris, Johnson, Lane of Ind., Resmith, Richardson, Riddle, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Wright—28.

NAYS—Mesers. Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Davis, Parwell, Foot, Hendricks, Howard, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nye, Ramsay, Sprague, Stewart, Summer, Wade, Wilkinson—17.

well, Foot, Hendricks, Howard, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Nye, Rainsay, Sprague, Siewark, Sumner, Wade, Wilkinson—17.

The Loudina Question Resumen.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Louisians question.

Mr. Sumsar effered the following as a substitute for the resolution reported from the Judiciary Committee:

That neither the people of any State, nor the Legislature of any State, the people of which were declared to be in insurrection against the United States by the proclamation of the President of the United States and the August 16, 1861, shall hereafter elect Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States and Representatives to the Congress of the United States until the President of the United States has declared by proclamation that armed heatilities within such State have essaed, ner until the people of such State have adopted a republican government not repugnant to the constitution and isaw, and not until by a law of Congress such State is entitled to Representatives in Congress.

This amondment was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Conness, Grimes, Howard, Sprague Stewart, Summer and Wade.

NATS—Messrs. Asthony, Suckalew, Carille, Collamer, Cown, Diron, Declittle, Farwell, Foater, Hale, Harian, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane of Isad, Lane of Kansas, Morgan, Horrill, Neshith, Fomoroy, Zowell, Bamsay, Richardson, Riddle, Ten Byok, Trumbull, Willey and Wright—38.

At the request of Mr. Powniz, who wished to discuss the subject, its further connideration was postponed till to-morrow, at one o'clock.

Mr. Brown, (rep.) of Mo., offered a bill to incorporate the National Pacific Bridge Company, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A sur or JUDGE TANET.

Mr. TRUNKOL Saked leave to take up the bill to procure a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Taney was not to be preried to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. TRUNKOL Saked leave to take up the bill to procure a marble bust of the late Chief Justice Ta

Mr. Sylvana.—I hope not. An emancipated country ought not to make a bust of the muthor of the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. Trouwur said Chief Justice Taney was not to be looked at in that way.

Mr. Summer.—Let me tell the Senator from Illinois that the name of Taney will be hooted down the page of history, and an emancipated country will fasten upon him the stigma it dowertes—a disgrace to the judiciary of the country, and the age.

Mr. Jourson, (opp.) of Md., said he could not hear such remarks applied to the late eminent jurist without entering his protest against it. The Senator from Masseoutusetts should remember that Justice Taney was not alone in the decision—that a majority of the Court concurred in it. Mr. Joi mon then space of the high private and personal character of the late Chief Justice.

The resolution was taken up and, after some remarks against it, Mr. Summer unoved to amend it by striking out the manie of Roger B. Saacy and inserting that of Joshuk R. Giddings.

Mr. Transatus said it was customary to place busts of the Obief Justices in the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Taney might have erred in the decision; but he had great ability as a lawyer, and alsh personal and private elegance in a man.

Mr. Transatus again it was customary to place busts of the Obief Justices in the Supreme Court. Chief Justice Taney might have erred in the decision; but he had great ability as a lawyer, and alsh personal and private elegance to a man.

Mr. Transatus again the second of the present with Justice Taney. Believing this to be the fact, he would see vece for the appropriation of many to personal day was the heap be permitted to let the interest of the state of the fact, he would see vece for the saked of the anti-lavey men of the present day was that they be permitted to let the interest of the saked of the anti-lavey men of the present day was the they be permitted to let the interest of the saked of the anti-lavey men of the present day was the they be permitted to let the

low any man to the grave; but he felt it his duty to vote against the resolution, and it a emed to him that the rufilions of this country who were horrified by the Bred Scott decision would be surprised to see the Senate of the United States voting honors to the author of that decision. The nation was horrified eight years ege when that decision was produced, and since that time the Bred Scott decision had been the scorn of the country. It was an outrage on humanity, and the memory of it, with big, was unworthy a tribute of respect.

Mr. Wadm. (rep.) of Ohio, and it was useless to talk of the legal ability, &c., if Justice Taney. It would be better for his memory if he could be made out a feel. The higher the character for ability that was made out for him the worse his memory.

Pending the consideration of this subject the Senate, at half-past four, look a recess.

EVENING SERSION.

. EVENING SESSION.

THE COMPECATION ACT.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to repeal so mu the Confiscation act as limits the confiscation of real

THE SUBLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD.

A joint resolution to extend the time for the construction of the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad a yea was passed.

was passed.

HIM ARMY REGISTER.

A joint resolution for the publication of a full army register of all officers, volunteer and regular, who have been in the United States army since the commencement of the rebellion, was paased.

HIM NINGE called up the joint resolution to authorise surveys to be made with a view to the construction of a ship canal around the Falls of Nigara; also for a ship canal around the Falls of Nigara; also for a ship canal around the Falls of Nigara; also for a ship canal from the Mississippi river to Lake Michigan, and for the improvement of the For and Wisconsis rivers.

Mr. TRUBULL had no objection to the surveys, if the resolution carried with it an implication that something more was to be done. There was now a bill before the Senate, which had passed the House, for the despening of the canal between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. He hoped the Senate would take it up and act upon it.

Mr. Wilson said it was the opinion of the Committee that the condition of the finances would not permit the immediate construction of these works; therefore they had authorized the cutlay of \$10,000 to make the surveys.

At the request of Mr. Thursuru, the joint resolution.

At the request of Mr. Taumuri, the joint resolution

At the request of Mr. TRUMBULL, the joint resolution was postponed for the present.

Mr. Wilson called up the House bill to increase the efficiency of the medical corps of the army.

It provides that the medical director of an army in the field, containing more than two army corps, or of a department, containing hospitals with bede for four thousand men, shall have the rank and pay of a colonel of cavalry; and the medical director of an army corps in the field, or of a department, in which there are United States general hospitals, containing less than four thousand beds, shall have the rank and pay of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry. The bill was passed, year 23, nays 3.

THE ARMY SUSSISTENCE DEFARTMENT.

Mr. WILSON called up the House bill for the better organization of the subsistence department. It provides that the chief commissary of an army consisting of more than one army corps, shall have the rank and pay of colonel, and the chief of subsistence of each corps shall be a lieutenant colonel; and at least two-thirds of the officers so assigned shall be from the volunteer service. The second section authorizes the President during the continuance of the rebellion to appoint as many commissaries of subsistence of volunteers, with the rank of captain, as the exigencies of the service may require.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBUL, the second section was stricken out, and as thus amended the bill was passed.

TERRITORIAL GOVENNENT FOR THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

A bill for the consolidation of the Indian tribes and the establishment of civil government in the Indian Territory was called up.

A bill for the consolidation of the Indian tribes and the establishment of civil government in the Indian ferritory was called up.

It provides for the appointment by the President of a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and shall reside within the Territory and be commander-inchief of the militia and superintendent of Indian affairs thereof. The President shall also appoint a secretary of the Territory, who shall make and preserve records of the legislative council, which shall consist of one member for each one thousand Indians, to be elected by the tribe. Every male member of the Indian tribes above the age of twenty-one who shall have been an actual resident of the Territory for thirty days shall be entited to vote at the election of the council. No law shall be put in force providing for the sale, taxation or encumbrance of real estate, or the compulsory collection of debts, until approved by Congress for shall slavery be permitted within the Territory. The remainder of the appointment of judges, &c., for the Territory.

Mr. Lans, (rep.) of Kansas, in the course of some remarks on this subject, said that smalgamation between the Indians and the blacks produced the finest race of men on the face of the earth. He had seen specimens, and the true anti-slavery men of the country ought to throw open this eighty-four thousand miles of territory to the Indians and negroes, and ist them mix as much as they pleased.

On motion, further consideration of the bill was post-

as they pleased.
On motion, further consideration of the bill was postponed till to-morrow evening at seven o'clock.

The Senate went into executive session, and soon after

On motion of Mr. Monaul., (rep.) of Vt., the House agreed to take a recess to-day, from half-past four this seven o'clock this evening, for the exclusive consideration of general appropriation bills, only one of which has as yet passed both houses. THE LOAN BULL

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., the const tion of the Loan bill was postponed until Monday.

THE PORPRITURE OF REAL PROPERTY OWERD ST REE reported yesterday from the Committee on the Juliar reported yesterday from the Committee on the Judiciary, that so much of the joint resolution explanatory of an act to suppress insurrection, punish treason and rebellion and confiscate the property of rebels, approved July 17, 1862, as prohibits the forfeiture of the real estate of rebels beyond their natural lives, be repealed, this act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Mr. Cox. (com.) of Ohio. moved to lay the hill on the

Wadsworth, Webster, Whaley, Wheeler, Joseph W. White, Windeld, Fernando Wood, Yeaman—71.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.

THE HOUSE then took up the bill incorporating Lewis Delmonico, of New York, and John W. Forney, Henry D. Cooke and others, of this city, as the Continental Hotel Company of Washington.

Mr. Washington.

Mr. Washington, (rep.) of Ill., said that he wanted the fare limited, as all the hotels now charged the same price. (Laughter.)

Mr. Morris, (opp.) of Ohio, wished to offer an amendment—namely: that there shall be no distinction of color in the reception of the guests. (Laughter.)

The Sprakers declared the amendment out of order, as the bill had been ordered to a third reading.

The House refused to reconsider this vote in order that Mr. Morris might offer his amendment.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Morris might offer his amendment.

The bill was then passed.

The cop and mackers: Fights:

Mr. Elect, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill extending the first section of the cot of June, 1813, to the mackers fisheries as well as the cod fisheries.

Mr. Chanler, (opp.) of N. Y., said as he represented Mackerslvijle he wanted to know how far his constituents

AIT. CHANLER, (opp.) of N. Y., said as he represented Mackerelville he wanted to know how far his constituents would be affected by this bill?

Mr. ELIOT.—Do I understand you to say that you belong to the Mackerel brigade, and want to be protected by the provisions of this bill?

Mr. CHANLER replied that the gentleman (Mr. Eliot) had been here fishing and putting hooks in the mouths of the House as the play suited his humor. The gentleman is an admirable fisherman, and a representative of the cod-flat aristocracy.

House as the play suited his humor. The gentleman is an admirable fisherman, and a representative of the codesh aristocracy.

Mr. ELLOY, in reply, said that the bill extended to the mackerel isheries the same rights and privileges as are accorded to other fisheries.

Mr. Cox wished to make an amendment so as to provide for the repeal of the fishing bounties.

Mr. ELLOY said that would not be germain to the bill.

Mr. Wassuurane, of Ill., expressed the hope that the gentleman from Massachusetts at the next session would bring in a bill to repeal all the fishing bounties. He thought the time for this had come.

Mr. Cox was glad to hear this, and was corry he could not be here next session to vote for the repeal.

Mr. ELIOY said he had just received a petition, signed by the largest part of the cod fishers, asking, in view of the condition of the country, that these bounties be repealed. He hoped at the next sess ion such a bill would be introduced, and that the successor of his distinguished friend from Ohle would vote fer it.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. Wassuurans, of Ill., reported from the Committee on Commerce a bill to reorganize the Appraisers' office of the New York Custom House.

Amendments were made as as to provide that there be one chief appraiser, at an annual salary of four thousand dollars, and six assistant appraisers at three thousand dollars, and six assistant appraisers at three thousand dollars, and six assistant appraisers as three thousand dollars, and six assistant appraisers as three thousand dollars, and six assistant appraisers in any commercial pursuite which may affect their official action.

Mr. Wassuvans said that the bill had been drawn up in consequence of the examination made two years ago, and was to perform certain existing abuses in the New York Ouston House. The bill contained a provision to punish all the appraisers from importers, for that was one of the meeticus wile.

Mr. Occur. (opp.) of N. Y., briefly advocated the bill, which would work a areas and handled change in

New York Appraiser's office, but he regretted that the salaries had been reduced.

invoices, and relating to the verification consults.

Providing that vessels navigating Western rivers and waters of the North, Northeast and Northwesters fromier may take out license and enrolment in district other than those in which they belong.

Providing for two assistant local steamboat inspector at New York and two at Galena, Ili., and re-establishing the local board at Wheeling.

at New York and two at Galena, Hi., and re-establishing the local board at Wheeling.

Granting the Michigan City Earbor Company the privilege to use the government pier in that harbor for the protection of the same, and appointing a surveyor of customs thereof.

Abolishing the office of naval officer for the district of Salem and Beverly, and repealing the provision which requires the Surveyor to reside at Beverly.

Amendatory of the act of May last, providing for the admeasurement of tonnage, so as to exempt from the operation of the law any part of a ship or vessel the cabins or staterooms of which are entirely above the first deck.

cabins or staterooms of which are entirely above the first deels.

Revising certain provisions of the act of March 3, 1815, for the purpose of proventing smuggling on the Northern and Eastern frontiers.

Amendatory of the act annexing a portion of New Jersey to the New York collection district, and appointing an assistant collector, to reside at Jersey City, so as to enable him to enrol and license vessels engaged in the coast trade and fisheries.

Begulating the fees of Custom House officers on the Northern, Northeastern and Northwestern frontiers, with a view of establishing uniformity.

THE EMEGRATION AND PASSINGER LAWS.

Mr. Washingurs reported a bill to make the immigration and the passenger acts more effective by additionally providing for the protection of female passengers; and punishing those who may by force, duress or fraud, produce the enlistment of any male passengers in the army.

Objection was made to the consideration of this bill at this time.

Objection was made to the consideration of this bill at this lims.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Amendatory Enrolment bill.

The amendment pending was that of Mr. Blanca, (rep.) of Me., providing that no credits shall be given except the men are actually furnished on present and future calls and mustered into the service of the United States.

Mr. Chanles, (opp.) of N. Y., opposed the bill, saying that we should arouse the true military courage and patriotism of the country, and not make enlistments merely mercenary by accepting aliens and degrading American white soldiers by placing them side by side with negro slaves just made free.

Mr. Blanca, in advocating his amendment, said it would commend itself to all who wish to do away with frauds in quotas, and the lavishing of money in enormous bounties without a corresponding return.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of \$3 to \$4.

The House then, at half-past four P. M., adjourned until seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION. INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

the difficulty of obtaining details from the Committee of Ways and Means, which called up Mr. Mozans, (rep.), of Vt., who said the gentieman had stigmatized that commit-tee as being in favor of the largest expenditures. He

tee as being in favor of the largest expenditures. He protested against this as false.

Mr. Wit sox replied that the gentleman was not just to himself. He repeated that on many occasions the House was not able to obtain the information to which they were entitled. He did not make any charge against the committee; but, without unkindness, he thought the committee had too much work to do, and that its duties ought to be divided among other committees.

Mr. Morkill said on one occasion the gentleman wanted to know how much money had been paid to assessors and how many Indians had been removed. The questions were prepositerous, and no sensible man could suppose the committee could answer them. It was not to be expected the committee should know all the details of every bill.

pose the committee could answer them. It was not to be expected the committee should know all the details of every bill.

Mr. Wilson said the gentleman mistook. He had asked what was the highest amount received by any assessor and collector; and instead of asking what number of Indians, he had desired to know the number of tribes. He would not be deterred from asking for information because the gentleman became angry. Whither the gentleman liked it or not he intended to persevere until he effected an amendment of the knies to facilitate business by obtaining the information necessary for intelligent legislation.

Mr. Stravs, (rep.) of Pa., said that he cared very little what was said by any one about the Committee of Ways and Means. But there seemed to be a determination in certain quarters to depreciate and malign the action of that committee. In what case had that committee rused to unite in reforming the rules? The gentleman was laboring under a hallucination.

Mr. Wilson replied he well understood the danger of coming in contact with the gentleman from Ponnsylvania. He knew that few members dared do it; but notwithstanding the gentleman's power and ability, he (Mr. Wilson) as a representative of the people, would ascert that that committee was disposed to fail in with the catimates rather than follow the suggestions of members. He should do his duty to the best of his ability.

Mr. Stravans said the examittee had, on one occasion, cut down the astimates to the extent of six million dollars, but the amount was restored by the House.

An amendment was offered, that all money due to the Indians under treaty stipulations shall be payable in coin.

This was disagreed to, only twenty-twe voting in the

In coin.

This was disagreed to, only twenty-two voting in the affirmative.

The bill was passed and the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM ST. DOMINGO.

Our Turk's Islands Correspondence.

GRAND TURE, TURK'S AND CARON ISLANDS, Jan. 31, 1865.

Condition of the Spanish Troops in St. Domingo—Their Removal to Cayo Levantado—Continual Vigilance of the Dominicans—The Decision of the Spanish Government.

Physics of the Hausim

Not Yat Known in the Island-Efforts of the Haysion lines, and knowing the importance of the Dominican question, I send you the latest facts that I have been

able to glean on this subject. Left without any reinforcements from their mother country, the Spaniards had to evacuate Samana and its environs, and to take refuge on the small island in Samana Bay, near the mouth, called Cayo Levantado (raised Cay.) The inhabitants were ordered to leave the town in six days; after that period no protection could be afforded them. They had to convey their movembles to Levantade Cay, or on board a Spanish man-of-war. The greater part, however, preferred to join their Dominican brothers, from whom they were kept away through fear of the cruel vengeance which the Spanish rulers most undoubtedly would take, had they been able to recover the

been previously occupied by natives, who followed agri-cultural pursuits; their fields were taken from them,

been previously occupied by natives, who followed agracultural pursuits; their fields were taken from them, and they and the followers of the Spaniards were forced to work like a gang of slaves for the comfort of the officers, without rations.

The Spaniards are occupied in carrying away even the fron guns, rotton and useless, which had lain exposed from time immemorial. They have removed their barracks, which will be put up egain on Lavantado Cay, and are tearing down the houses to provide for a good stock of fuel, of which the island is scant, as well as of water which they will manufacture by a machine sent out for the purpose. The Cay is by no means as healthy a place as they wish to make it appear; in reality it is sought as a sheller out of the reach of the Dominican rife balls, which the Spaniah soldier even fears behind the strong walls of St. Domingo City and the colity intrenchments of Monte Cristi. Although the inhabitants of Sannana town have come off better than the poor unfortunate victims of Santiago and Puerta Plata, this is now the third place which Spaniah vanity has scarificed to no purpose, and heaps of ruins are the melancholy marks which modern Spain will leave in the land to which she pledged herself to do her best for its happiness and progress. Direct news from the Dominicans is wanted here, as blockade running has been interrupted by the rough weather which has prevailed for some time in the channel. From Cape Haytien news has reached us that the Haytien commission had set out again for Santiago to use all possible efforts to arrange a decorous refrent for the Spaniards from the island. It is hoped, however, that the Dominicans will enter into ne other arrangement than one which will completely re-eatshish and secure to them their indopendence, their richs and their own government for which they have fought so can now no longer be dealed to this hardy race, a few Dominican cruisers will easily bring proud Spain to reason if she will not do what good sense ought to have unght to long an

Boeros, Feb. 23, 1563.

The carge of rice brought from Savannah by the steamer Greyhound was sold at auction to-day, for the banets of the rice. benefit of the poor of that city. The prices ranged from

Williamsburg City News.

twelve to ffteen and a quarter cents.

POLITICAL FORCE OF IDEAS.

Lecture by Professor Draper Before the

Historical Sectory.

Professor John W. Draper delivered a locture before
the New York Historical Society hast evening, being the
third of the course. Subject—"Political Force of Ideas."

said:—The philosophical conception of the historical pro-gress of humanity must not be altogether of a material kind. This, however, it was true, was the view which he leave the subject in a very imperfect condition of the impelling power of ideas. He proposed, therefore, to show the political force of an ties, and how a sentiment expressed in a few word on the particular, overthere satisfully, rearrange the reach pationalities, overthere satisfully, rearrange the reach pationalities, overthere satisfully, rearrange the reach of men and revolutionize the world. Many instances present themselves to establish the truth of this Rome, for example, afforded an appropriate text; but therefore turn to another, which, partly from prejudic and partly from policy, has lithlered becar very much sequestives the subject would be too familiar to all, and he would therefore turn to another, which, partly from prejudic and partly from policy, has lithlered because of arbitration of the people of antiquity the designation of Arabia—unfortunate or happy. These parts, described as a land of incases and perfuses; recode through long ranges of interior hills and lores themselves in endies descrits of a riverless country, except in the reiny season, when it can be a recommendation of the subject of the part of the property of the reiny season, when streams ruled in the case of the season scarce a cloud its sea in the stay. It is a riverless country, except in the reiny season, when streams ruled to the season of the sands, the description of the season of the sands, the season of the sands of t

co not. "Giant tidings to thoe, oh, Fahomod!" exclaimed Cadoza; "it is an angoi, for he has respected my unveiled face, and an evil spirit would not." It was in one of these visions he received the divine commission to preach. "i," said his wife, "will be thy first believer," and they knelt down in prayer togother. Since that eventful night nine thousand millions of human brings have acknowledged him to be the Prophet of God. Mahomet possessed that combination of qualities which more than once decided the late of empires. A preaching soldier, he was eloquent in the puipt and valuant in the field. His theology was simple. There is but one God. Asserting that everlasting creed, he d in tengage in vain metaphysics, but applied hinself to improve the social condition of his people, by regulations respecting personal cleanliness, solvrety and fasting and prayer. Before all other works he estimated almagiving and charity. To the declaration that "there is but one God," he added, "and Mahomet is his Prophet." That sentence presents the idea that we have to consider to-night. In the desarting twilight of an Arab summer even my that deluded man and confiding woman knelt down, hand in hand, at the entrance of their tent and show them what to do. Do yeu say, thou, that there is no political force in an idea? The dogma of Mahomet sent a quivering thrill through the souls of men, from the Gulf of Guinea to the Chinese sea. Three continents—Asia, Africa and Europe—rocked to their foundations under at Empires even-raile for their antiquity, religions covered with the locar of ages vanished away before that idea. As your breath the winder was on the summer sent of the Irophet miles away the whole raccounties away the whole raccounties and the order of the away the whole raccounties away the miles away the whole raccounties away the miles away the whole raccounties of the sent of the se

Avourta, Me., Feb. 28, 1866.

The Legislature has passed a wholesome militia law, and it has been approved by the Governor. The law enrolls all between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and creates an active militia of those under twenty-four.

The effort to abolish the State Board of Agriculture

Chromwan, Feb. 23, 1866.

Business was partially suspended yesterday, and the day colebrated by the firing of salutes and display of flags.

The new Ohio regiments raised under the last call have openmented moving to the front.

The Legislature will adjourn on Saturday. Affairs in Cincinnati.

noon there was quite a consternation in the Pricenth ward, caused by the wild freaks of a young man of powward, caused by the wild freaks of a young man of poworful physical proportions, named Josoph M. Richards.
It appears that this young man, who has long been a
peaceful and respected resident of Graham avenue,
near Cook street, recently became deranged in consequence of domestic difficulties, and during the forence
of yesterday appeared in the public streets in a ball mide
condition, knocking down all who crossed his path.
Scorce of stellwart citizens were thus served, when
some irving and Hopping undertook to arrest him.
When he observed the approach of the officers he ran to
the residence No. 68 Johnson greet and took possession
of the lower parlor, the thrustes precipitately retreating
to the upper story. When the officers entered the room
he resisted their authority for some time successfully; but
they finally, with the aid of some citizens, got him into a
cart and bound him with strong cords. On proceeding to
the station house, however, he broke the cords like packthread and jumpled from the wagon. Again, after great
difficulty, he was secured—about twenty men assisting—
and taken to the Forty-sigth precinct station house,
where he now lies in an exhausted condition. Officer
Hopping received some rough handling, but he is not THE STATE CAPITAL.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANT, Feb 23, 1868.

of the New York Pental College.

York.
For the relief of the Sheepshead Bay and Seash
Ballroad Company.
Authorizing Francis B. Cutting to improve land unwater in the Twelfth ward, Brooklyn.
Adjourned.

ALBANY, Feb. 28, 1866. BILLS DYTEODOCOM interest on bonds issued pursuant to the ordinance. New York Supervisors, passed June 16, 1896.

By Mr. Rowards—To prevent fraid in the sale of yes dues and other commodities.

The Synamus presented the annual report of the Trustees of the New York Institute for the Blind.

BULS ADVANCES TO THIRD REPORT.

To enable the Trustees of the Seamen's Fundand Refrect to horrow money.

To incorporate the Studio Building of the city of New York.

The magnificent steamship Montana, built for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, will be in method from the shipyard of Webb & Bell, foot of G street, Green o'clock A. M. This splendid steamship is about for thousand tons burthen, and of the following dimen-sions:—Length, three hundred and thirty feet; breadth, forty-three feet six inches; depth, twenty-seven feet. struction, and she has been built and fastened in the

This is the fourth steamer built by Mesers. Webb 4 Bell for the same company during the past two years.

MRN.—Mr. Benjamin F. Pinckney, formerly President the Board of Councilmen, and for many years one of the ten governors of the Alma House, under the old regimes expired yesterday morning, from abscess of the liver. However, the same a very respectable gentleman, and an bonest politician, which is one of those remarkable things that rarely occur.

A Sorpien's Rest. -- A large building in Fourth aver for the purpose of a soldier's rest. It will be used the accommodation of soldiers passing through the c It is comfortably fitted up, has a reading room, a doc tory and other accommodations of a useful character.

Jacob Thompson, residing near the corner of Rochest

Court Calendar—This Day,

Suprame Court—Crouir.—Part 1.—Court opens at tem
o'clock A. M. Short causes—Nos. 1621, 1398, 1678, 1884,
1439, 1607, 1600, 1604, 1609, 1683, 1598, 1308, 1367, Part
2—73 Duane street. Court opens at ten o'clock A. M.—
Nos. 701, 702, 321, 930, 932, 697, 284, 1037, 933, 940, 948,
950, 958, 968, 976, 1217, 711, 828, 872, 243.

SUPRENOR COURT—TRIAL TENE.—Part 1—Nos. 4887, 2122,
4794, 3420½, 4967, 4969, 4927, 4905, 4885, 4973, 4975, 4977,
4979, 4981, 4983. Part 2—Nos. 4008, 4960, 4444, 3184,
4972, 4978, 5004, 5008, 5008, 5012, 5016, 5018, 5020, 5022,
Court of Courter Parks—Trial Torm adoutment COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Trial Term adjo

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest Newspaper and Best Pas ly Literary Journal in the Country.

The Weinly Heals, for the present week, with be sale at nine o'clock to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

It will contain full details of the Evacuation of Charles

ton by the rebels, and of its occupation by the Um forces under Gen. Gillmore, accompanied by a map of the city; Particulars of the Capture of Columbia, the State Capital of South Carolina, and of the Progress Gen. Sherman's Army in its March through the Sta Schofield and Admiral Porter, and of the advance of Proceedings in Congress; an illustration of the New Rebel Proceedings in Congress; an illustration of the New Rebel Flag; Late and Interesting News from Europe, Mexico. Cuba, and other Parts of the World; Po-highly interesting story of "My Second Musical and Theatrical Review for the week! Var Interesting Reading for Farmers and Agricult Valuable Review of the Money, Commercial, Dry Ge Boot and Shoe, Cattle, Horse and Family Marke

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enders the hair soft and glossy.

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Buy Illustrated Phrenological Journal of newsmen. Only 20 cents, or \$2 a year.

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The Great Gormon Retunities Wills positively cuts entered by the control of the c